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Philadelphia, Friday, March 18, 1921

NOW IT IS UP TO HADLEY

NOW that the Governor has signed the amendment to the charter permitting the issue of loans for renewing the streets to run for the life of the improvement, and to borrow money for temporary improvements, the responsibility for preventing abuses is upon the shoulders of the city controller. The bill provides that the loans may not be issued unless the controller certifies that the money should be borrowed, that he need for work is already in a capital expenditure as distinction from an expenditure for current expenses.

The financial success of the enterprise, as all capital expenses must be paid out of current receipts. Earlier session was made to apply this to the financial affairs of the city. It is a sound policy. Without it previous administrations, unwilling to increase the tax rates, had no choice but to put the deficit back into the future and the expenditures. They were indifferent to economy because they knew they could not the people to borrow money.

The amendment just signed gives the discretion of the controller as the only protection against a return to that time. So long as we have a conscientious and efficient controller it will work well.

BLUFF BILLS

THE measures bills now before the Legislature offer home to do SOMETHING spirit from their predecessors in Harrisburg sessions.

Proposed savings accounts designed to prevent amusement patrons from ticket extortion, from being extracted by scalpers behind posts and bars, the numerous resolutions which often accompany the pageant of entertainment spring up locally. They states rate when the protests of motion pictures or theatrical promoters, under threats of what they regard as oppression, assume a sufficient volume.

It is for this reason that the amusement public, which would enjoy real protection and the mitigation of evils in theaters, is comparatively unmoved by the steps in the State Capitol. Tax reforms suggested there, including the Brady bill, suggestive a tax of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of moving picture houses and theaters and the Donnelley anti-pass bill, lack the support of the theaters.

A BLOW TO LLOYD GEORGE

THE success scored in the House of Commons by the retirement of Sir Eric Geddes from the position of government "czar" and also in the resignation of the cabinet post suggests that the blow to the health may be mortal. Compromise from the views of more liberal methods in British politics.

The Premier, experienced in the intricacies of coalition, applied the salve of the cabinet reshuffle. Lord Robert Cecil, Liberal, eve, one of the most prominent of the Liberals in the House of Commons, and Lord Peel, conservative, have been given cabinet rank. Bonar Law is forced to resume the leadership of the Commons in addition to his other duties. Indications are that the beginning of the end is at hand. Lloyd George is reported to be considering a dissolution of Parliament and a general election which would be done well to do so. Made a clean sweep of his opponents, and the majority of the House of Commons would be composed of his supporters.

In the meantime, the Premier is reported to have offered the Ministry of Labor to Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, who is expected to accept. Henderson is a member of the House of Commons, and is a labor leader of the Lloyd George type. Extremists in politics, both Labor and Liberal, will be disappointed at the choice.

BONUSES BY BALLOTING

BY LINKING [illegible]

WOMEN ARE LEARNING THINGS

THE [illegible] Many are [illegible] urged [illegible] Mrs. Miller to [illegible] enough [illegible] a law [illegible] school board.

The [illegible] set forth [illegible] seems to have [illegible] He [illegible] that [illegible] unwise to [illegible] freedom of the voters in [illegible] that the women be [illegible] the same place as men.

Under this arrangement women may become candidates for any office in the state for which they are qualified, and may appeal for election on the same terms as the men. If the voters wish to elect a woman they are at liberty to do so. If they do not wish to put women in office their right to refrain is supreme. It is up to the women to prove their fitness for office and to impress the voters at the primaries with their superiority to the men who are candidates. If the women in any community should concentrate on a woman candidate they could nominate and elect her. But there are no indications that they are planning to follow such a course. They seem to be planning to exercise their new functions as citizens and not as women.

A NEW PEACE CONFERENCE IN THE UNITED STATES?

Allied Missions at Washington Will Again Try to Unify Western Civilization for Its Own Safety

WHEN the hopes and plans for a universal League of Nations collapsed and, a little later, when armies, on the move again over the old trails, sloughed and marched through the glittering wreckage, it was said by more than one unhappy veteran of Versailles that the world could never rest until a second Peace Conference was called to undo some of the work of the first one.

Something very much like a Second Peace Conference will be established at Washington if the present drift of feeling in the allied capitals continues unchanged.

M. Viviani is coming to this country to appeal again for our moral support for French claims and French policy on the Continent. The British are organizing a new American Mission which, according to dispatches from Washington, will seek to enlist American sympathy for the League of Nations or its central objectives. There will be other missions, of course, and it is predicted that for a time at least Washington will be the center of world politics.

Britain and France already have expressed eagerness for even "a qualified League." But the British and the French are by no means in agreement in relation to terms and to policies. In the Far East, in relation to Russia and even in Germany the policies of the victorious powers have been diverging widely.

Few of the statesmen now in control at Paris and London were eager for a League of Nations when the American representatives met around the original at Versailles. They resented Mr. Wilson and his associates with kindly tolerance and won the right to make their own peace in their own way and to seek the sort of spoils that always have led conquerors along on the road to new wars.

Clearly these statesmen have been experiencing either a change of heart or a change of mind. It is easy now to understand why they have come to regard a new session of international relationships as an imperative necessity. Nothing less than that can insure the continuance of the present world order for many years.

"This," said Count Okuma, premier of Japan, when the world was broke after its 1911, "is the end of western civilization." There are in Japan and elsewhere in the East an amazingly large number of shrewd and influential men who still believe that statement and the sentiment that. They do not believe that the white nations can recover their vitality, their strength or the power of initiative that once they had. There is much in the present policy of the Japanese militarists that can be traced to this conviction. And Europe is now beginning to realize that the victory over Germany didn't save western civilization, that the Peace Conference didn't save it, that intervention in Russia didn't save it and that even the plunge into Germany cannot save it. The white nations are still moving, in broad daylight and under no pressure to trespass forces that the curtain closed during, along the road to oblivion. Their thinking is self-destructive. In this country which is free from fears of militarists abroad, [illegible] eight cents out of every dollar [illegible] to the government, eighty-[illegible] dollars out of every hundred paid in income taxes goes to pay for past wars or for war armaments. In Europe the governments of governments of societies of the [illegible] economic and political system are crumbling under the weight of accumulated [illegible] of a decade ago.

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[illegible] are established as civilizing factors in areas where the Japanese seek something like exclusive power. Ambitions so great as those that have flared at Tokio cannot be limited or disposed of by after-dinner speeches or even by treaties. It is race instinct allied with commercial ambition that is seeking expression in Japan and vitalizing the movement for a Japanese navy "as great as any in the world."

There are moods that never can be experienced twice in a lifetime. The sense of exaltation and hope that swept over the world and left all people with a dim sense of brotherhood and mutual obligation in the first days of the Versailles conference might have made international peace a reality had it been general among the councilors. But it wasn't. And it may never be felt again as it was felt in 1918.

As a result of the drift of recent diplomatic policies in Europe disillusionment and resentment became apparent among many Americans who once were willing to fight and give till they died for the allied cause. If there is a new Peace Conference in Washington it will have to deal coldly and wisely with visible realities. European statesmen will have to say flatly what they want and what they are willing to sacrifice for relief from present dangers and increasing anxieties. There will have to be open covenants openly arrived at and then respected.

What the United States wants could be stated in a few words. It wants a square deal in Europe and in Asia, security for small nations and a peaceful settlement of the new and growing problem which in Japan threatens now to bring about dangerous friction with this country if it does not disturb the peace of the whole world.

THE COAL TAX AGAIN

THE need for more revenue to meet the expenses of the state has forced renewed consideration in Harrisburg of the Governor's suggestion that a tax be levied on coal.

The Governor at the beginning of the session proposed a tax at a certain rate on bituminous and at a higher rate on anthracite. This plan was considered in order to meet the objections of the Supreme Court to a tax on anthracite alone, a decision which invalidated the previous anthracite tax on the ground that it violated the constitutional requirement that all taxes should be uniform throughout the state. It was argued that a tax on one kind of coal while another kind of coal was exempt was not a uniform tax.

Now it is reported from Harrisburg that a way has been found to meet the objections of the court and that $6,000,000 can be raised by a small tax on anthracite. Just what that way is has not been disclosed. It may be that it is proposed to pass a general act taxing all coal mined in the state provided it contains 80 per cent of fixed carbon. This would include nothing but anthracite and would have the same effect as a law expressly naming that kind of coal. But when the right of the state to levy the tax depends upon legal technicalities it may be that there is a way to protect that right by the resort to other legal technicalities which do not affect the merits of the question at all.

The question is of the first importance because the progressive program of the Governor cannot be carried out without more revenue. Coal seems to be the easiest thing to tax. Pennsylvania has a virtual monopoly of anthracite, so that only a small part of the tax levied would be paid by the consumers within the state; and the market for the commodity would not be affected by competition from states in which no tax is levied.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

PRESIDENT HARDING has fixed on November 11, Armistice Day, as the time for the burial of an unknown soldier in the Arlington Cemetery.

It is said that of the American dead the bodies of still 1240 remain unidentified. The friends of these soldiers may each assume that the body to be buried in Arlington is that of their own son or brother; and may get what sad comfort there may be out of the thought that he will be remembered on every Memorial Day for all the years to come.

Many a mother bereaved in the Civil War and unable to learn where her son was buried among thousands never identified was comforted when she learned that there is in the Arlington Cemetery a great monument dedicated to the unknown dead. It bears comparison with the monuments to the soldiers dead in the local cemeteries on which flowers are put by the townspeople on every recurring May 30. The local community honors the identified soldier dead buried in the village cemeteries. But the nation honors those who lie in Arlington without a name by which they may be distinguished.

It will honor in the same way all the unknown who fell in France when the grave of a representative of them is marked by a worthy monument on next Armistice Day.

The story comes from Windsor. Out of a Detroit man who got drunk there, earnest his fond hopes with him and was fined for his jag, and he being described as duty on imported liquor. Is it possible that Detroit is the only American city where a man has to leave town to get a drink?

Director Fordney has issued orders that all pigs be dry in outside the city limits within ten days. Does this include blind pigs?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the [illegible] of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England?
2. Who wrote "[illegible]"?
3. What is the capital of Illinois?
4. What is an enigma?
5. Who was [illegible]?
6. What was the first [illegible] to the Congress of the French States called during [illegible]?
7. What is meant by [illegible]?
8. Who [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]?
9. Name the [illegible] of Rumania.
10. The quarter is the [illegible] emblem of [illegible]. It is said that [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible].

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

[illegible]

[illegible] the world is also used for [illegible] of [illegible] Lord [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Ireland